

Jan 1, 45 BC

Romans changed from lunar Cal  
to Cal. by the Sun.

Jan 709 A.U.C.

Soon after Caesar's death in  
44 BC, the College of Pontiffs began  
counting leap years every 3 yrs  
instead of 4 yrs

JAN 1, 45 BC.

Julius Caesars Cal started Jan. 1, 45 BC

In 44 BC Quinctilis was altered to  
Julius and the vernal equinox  
was moved to its original date  
march 25

Jan 1, 45 BC

the kalends of Januarius  
After Caesar's death in 44 BC, college  
of pontiffs began counting leap yrs  
every 3 yrs instead of 4

45 BC

# Cal: of Julius Caesar

Januarius	31 D	Febrilis	30 D
Februarius	29 or 30 D	Sept.	31 D
MARTIUS	31 D	Oct.	30 D
Aprilis	30 D	Nov.	31 D
MAYUS	31 D	Dec	30 D
Junius	30 D		
July	31 D		

Jan 1, 45BC

Julius Caesar changed the  
Roman year to the Julian  
Cal.

45BC had 366 days

45 BC

	<u>414 BC</u>	<u>45 BC</u>	<u>8 BC</u>
Januaris	29	31	31
Februarius	28	29-30	28-29
Martius	31	31	31
Aprilis	29	30	30
Maius	31	31	31
Junius	29	30	30
QUINTILIS	31	31	31
SEXTILIS	29	30	31
Sept	29	31	30
Oct	31	30	31
Nov	29	31	30
Dec	29	30	31

45BC

Caesar moved the 1<sup>st</sup> of yr from  
march 1 to Jan 1

45 BC

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Caesar used 365 days with 1 day  
intercalated every 4 yrs after  
Feb 24 to make  $364 \frac{1}{4}$  d  
He altered the months  
giving February 29 days in common  
yrs and 30 in leap yrs  
Julian Cal. Introduced  
Jan 1, 45 BC



45BC

The length of the tropical  
year was approx 365.24232

Spring 45 BC

Spring of 45 BC began in  
march,

March, May, & Quintilis ~~1st~~ left as they  
were

Added 2 days ea to Jun & Sextilis  
Feb was 28 days long except  
every 4th yr a day was inserted  
between Feb 23 and 24th

Jan. 10 was 4<sup>th</sup> day before Ides of  
8 Jan. (= 4<sup>th</sup> day of Ides of Jan)  
Jan 25 was 8<sup>th</sup> day of Kalends  
of Feb.

Feb 3 was the 3<sup>rd</sup> of Nones of  
Feb. Feb 23 was 7<sup>th</sup> (error?)  
of Kalends of Mar. & remained so.  
when an intercalary day

45BC

Caesar caused the New Year  
to begin Jan. 1, the day on which  
the Consuls assumed office  
Caesar added 2 days to Jan, Aug,  
and Dec. Added 1 day to April  
June Sept and Nov. Feb  
having normally 28  
Three ordinary yrs. should be  
followed by an intercalary yr.

of 366 days (leap yr) in which Feb 24  
was counted twice. Old names of  
Kalends, Ides and Nones were kept but  
in Jan, July, Oct, Nov the Nones were  
on the 7th day instead of 5th  
the Ides being advanced 2 days

Nones of Jan & Nov fell on 5th & 7th days  
of month respectively, the Ides on 13th  
& fifteenth

Feb 24 was a.d. VI Kal. Mart  
In leap yr a.d. bis sextum Kal Martius

45BC

Cusco's Cal had a 29 day Feb &  
a 30 day Feb in Leap yr.

45 BC

At Munda in Spain, Caesar  
defeated the two sons of  
Pompey.

45 BC

(JULIAN Cal)

QUINTILIS; OCT

Roman Month: MARTIUS; MAIUS

<u>day out of mo</u>	<u>Roman</u>		<u>Rome</u>		<u>Rome</u>
1	Calendae	9	7	17	16
2	6	10	6	18	15
3	5	11	5	19	14
4	4	12	4	20	13
5	3	13	3	21	12
6	Prid Nones	14	Prid IDUS	22	11
7	Nones	15	IDUS	23	10
8	8	16	17	24	9



	<u>Prime</u>
25	8
26	7
27	6
28	5
29	4
30	3
31	Prid Calen

JANUARIUS  
SEXTILIS  
DECEMBER

1 Calendae

2 - 4

3 - 3

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5 - Nonae

6 - 8

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13 - IDES

14 - 19

31 Prid Cal.

APRILIS  
JUNIUS  
Sept  
Nov

5 = Nonae

13 = Ides

30 = Prid Calendas

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Februarius

5 - Nonae

13 - Ides

24 - 6

25 - {6?}